WEST Search History

DATE: Monday, July 07, 2003

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
L13	L12 and prevent$ same (inflammation or swellin or papule or pustule)	1	L13
L12	L6 and (particle or microparticle)	10	L12
L11	L7 and (cream or lotion or ointment or spray or suspension or gel)	11	L11
L10	L7 and infection	11	L10
L9	L7 and non-inflammatory	0	L9
L8	L7 and acne same non-inflammatory	0	L8
L7	L6 same topical	12	L7
L6	L5 same acne	58	L6
L5	dapsone	1033	L5
L4	L3 and wet adj granulation	29	L4
L3	L2 and polymer same (methocel or cellulose or eudragit or polyacrylic or polyacrylate or acrylic or gum or starch)	293	L3
L2	metformin and capsule	840	L2
L1	metformin same capsule	28	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

```
=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:32:05 ON 07 JUL 2003)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:32:35 ON 07 JUL 2003
                E DAPSONE
                E DAPSONE/CN
L1            1 S E3

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:32:58 ON 07 JUL 2003
L2         3009 S L1
L3            1 S L1 (P) ACNE
L4            1 S L2 (P) ACNE
L5         1069 S DAPSONE
L6            5 S DAPSONE (P) ACNE

=> log h
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS
```

=> d l4 ibib kwic

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:98960 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:98960
TITLE: The effect of antimicrobial agents on leukocyte chemotaxis
AUTHOR(S): Esterly, Nancy B.; Furey, Nancy L.; Flanagan, Lillian E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pediatr., Michael Reese Hosp. Med. Cent., Chicago, IL, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Investigative Dermatology (1978), 70(1), 51-5
CODEN: JIDEAE; ISSN: 0022-202X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effects of several chemotherapeutic agents on the chemotaxis of human leukocytes were studied in an in vitro system using a Sykes-Moore chamber and a double-filter technique. Chemotactic factor was generated by the interaction of normal human serum and zymosan. At concns. comparable to and below therapeutic blood levels, tetracycline-HCl (I-HCl) [64-75-5], erythromycin [114-07-8], and clindamycin-HCl [21462-39-5] were all inhibitory, causing marked suppression of leukocyte chemotaxis and slight redn. of random migration. Penicillin G Na [69-57-8], dapsone [**80-08-0**], and sulfapyridine [144-83-2] did not alter white cell motility at the concns. of drug tested. Thus, the capacity of some of these agents to inhibit leukocyte chemotaxis may account, in part, for their efficacy in inflammatory skin disease such as **acne** vulgaris.

=> s dapsone
1067 DAPSONE
2 DAPSONES
L5 1069 DAPSONE
(DAPSONE OR DAPSONES)

=> s dapsone (p) acne
1067 DAPSONE
2 DAPSONES
1069 DAPSONE
(DAPSONE OR DAPSONES)
3969 ACNE
1133 ACNES
4828 ACNE
(ACNE OR ACNES)
L6 5 DAPSONE (P) ACNE

=> d l6 ibib kwic 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 5 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:434872 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:51048
TITLE: Pharmaceuticals containing dapsone and related sulfones
INVENTOR(S): Aberg, A. K. Gunnar; Zolotoy, Alexander; Bain, Allen I.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Immune Network Research Ltd., Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001041772	A1	20010614	WO 2000-US33138	20001207
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1237557	A1	20020911	EP 2000-983981	20001207
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2003092635	A1	20030515	US 2002-149108	20020826

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-169727P P 19991208
WO 2000-US33138 W 20001207

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB **Dapsone** and related sulfones are known to have therapeutic activity against leprosy, dermatitis herpetiformis, actinomycetic mycetoma, asthma, malaria, rheumatoid arthritis, Kaposiis sarcoma, Pneumocystis carinii, subcorneal pustular dermatosis and cystic **acne**, in patients in need of such therapy. These sulfones have therapeutic activity against memory loss in patients in need of such therapy, including patients suffering from Alzheimer's disease and related neurodegenerative disorders. New, modified-release formulations of **dapsone** and related sulfones may also be used that decrease side effects and increase effectiveness of the drugs. New methods are disclosed utilizing certain formulations of **dapsone** and related sulfones that improve the therapeutic index of the drugs. Side effects of these drugs are known to those skilled in the art and include, but are not restricted to anorexia, psychosis, peripheral neuritis, hemolysis, methemoglobinemia, nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, tachycardia, nervousness, insomnia and skin disorders. Modified-release (as defined herein) formulations of **dapsone** have now been found to avoid some or all of these side effects, and to have more efficacy on potency. This granulate contained (per tablet) **dapsone** 100, mannitol 10, microcryst. cellulose 70, and SLS 5 mg. This granulated was compressed into tablets and coated with Et cellulose.

IT **Acne**
(cystic; pharmaceuticals contg. **dapsone** and related sulfones)

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:275654 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:131598
TITLE: Dapsone-mediated agranulocytosis: risks, possible mechanisms and prevention
AUTHOR(S): Coleman, M. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Mechanisms of Drug Toxicity Group, Pharmaceutical Sciences Institute, Aston University, Birmingham, Aston Triangle, B4 7ET, UK
SOURCE: Toxicology (2001), 162(1), 53-60
CODEN: TXCYAC; ISSN: 0300-483X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A review with many refs. Agranulocytosis is a rare, severe and unpredictable idiosyncratic reaction assocd. with drug therapy that can lead to life-threatening illness. Typically, the patient presents with a fever and evidence of infection 1-3 mo after initiation of drug administration with a neutrophil count below 0.5.times.109 L. Of the drugs linked with this disease, aminopyrine, dipyrone, clozapine, anti-thyroid agents, sulfonamides and **dapsone** are the best documented. Generally, agranulocytosis is assocd. with older individuals (>60 yr) and those of non-Caucasian descent. The incidence of agranulocytosis in subjects taking oral **dapsone** in combination with maloprim for malaria is 1 - 10-20000 while leprosy patients treated with **dapsone** exhibit virtually zero risk of agranulocytosis. However, **dapsone** is unusual in that during the rare but severe inflammatory disease, dermatitis herpetiformis (DH), the risk of agranulocytosis is multiplied between 25 and 33 fold compared with normal patients. It is conceivable that **dapsone** might exhibit a similar risk in coeliac disease, a condition related to DH. As **dapsone** plasma levels in DH subjects can be high (2-10 .mu.g/mL) the increased risk of agranulocytosis could be related to drug dosage, or increased immune responsiveness. The high risks in DH patients probably necessitate monitoring of neutrophil cell population in the first 3 mo of therapy, while topical usage of the drug in **acne** treatment in otherwise healthy patients predominantly below the age of 25 is at the opposite end of the risk scale, probably as low as 1 in 10-20000 patients.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:330984 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:49095
TITLE: Reactions and interactions of some commonly used systemic drugs in dermatology
AUTHOR(S): Le Cleach, Laurence; Bocquet, Helene; Roujeau, Jean-Claude
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hopital Henri Mondor, Service de Dermatologie, Universite Paris XII, Creteil, Fr.
SOURCE: Dermatologic Clinics (1998), 16(2), 421-429
CODEN: DRMCDJ; ISSN: 0733-8635
PUBLISHER: W. B. Saunders Co.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 73 THERE ARE 73 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A review with 73 refs. This article reviews adverse effects of dermatol. treatments including tetracyclines, **acne** remedies, antimalarials, **dapsone**, thalidomide, oral retinoids, methotrexate and cyclosporine.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:195027 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:248600
TITLE: Topical pharmaceutical gels comprising polymers and therapeutic agents
INVENTOR(S): Osborne, David W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Virotex Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9810746	A1	19980319	WO 1997-US15919	19970910

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 5863560	A	19990126	US 1996-712454	19960911
AU 9742610	A1	19980402	AU 1997-42610	19970910
AU 737365	B2	20010816		
EP 957900	A1	19991124	EP 1997-940944	19970910
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001500863	T2	20010123	JP 1998-513773	19970910
US 6060085	A	20000509	US 1998-201521	19981130

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-712454 A 19960911
WO 1997-US15919 W 19970910

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB The present invention generally relates to pharmaceutical compns. that enable control of drug delivery properties and the development of optimal drug delivery strategies customized for particular drugs and particular diseases. The compn. includes a dissolved pharmaceutical that has the capacity to permeate the stratum corneum layer of the epidermis and become available systemically, and pharmaceutical in a microparticulate state that does not readily cross the stratum corneum of the epidermis. The dissolved and microparticulate pharmaceuticals may be the same or different pharmaceuticals. Methods for the prepn. and use of the compns. are also provided. In a preferred embodiment, the invention finds particular use in a formulation for the topical application of **dapsone** for the treatment of **acne**. In another preferred embodiment, the invention finds particular use for the treatment of herpes lesions. A topical pharmaceutical contained water 83.7, Carbopol-980 1.0, ethoxydiglycol 10.0, methylparaben 0.2, propylparaben 0.1, **dapsone** 3.0, and 10% sodium hydroxide 2.0 g. The amt. of **dapsone** transported across stratum corneum of excised human skin after 72 h was 1.77 .mu.g/1.77cm2.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:98960 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:98960
TITLE: The effect of antimicrobial agents on leukocyte chemotaxis
AUTHOR(S): Esterly, Nancy B.; Furey, Nancy L.; Flanagan, Lillian E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pediatr., Michael Reese Hosp. Med. Cent., Chicago, IL, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Investigative Dermatology (1978), 70(1), 51-5
CODEN: JIDEAE; ISSN: 0022-202X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The effects of several chemotherapeutic agents on the chemotaxis of human leukocytes were studied in an in vitro system using a Sykes-Moore chamber and a double-filter technique. Chemotactic factor was generated by the interaction of normal human serum and zymosan. At concns. comparable to and below therapeutic blood levels, tetracycline-HCl (I-HCl) [64-75-5], erythromycin [114-07-8], and clindamycin-HCl [21462-39-5] were all inhibitory, causing marked suppression of leukocyte chemotaxis and slight redn. of random migration. Penicillin G Na [69-57-8], **dapsone** [80-08-0], and sulfapyridine [144-83-2] did not alter white cell motility at the concns. of drug tested. Thus, the capacity of some of these agents

to inhibit leukocyte chemotaxis may account, in part, for their efficacy in inflammatory skin disease such as **acne** vulgaris.